

They are going to totally rely on it. If sampling fails like it did in 1990, for the year 2000 they have nothing to fall back on. They run the risk of a total failure there.

One of the things they did in 1990 is they released information on what the total census was. They showed that different parts of this country had populations deleted. For example, Bucks County up in Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia, had 3,000 people deleted from their county by the Census Bureau computers because the Census Bureau computers said, on average, they didn't deserve 3,000 people. So even though they were counted, they were subtracted. That is what upsets the people. That is the reason people say we can't trust a census where you start deleting people after they are counted.

One thing we find out now, one reason they only want to start with 90 percent of the population, is they can justify not releasing that information and showing the deletions. It is a very risky plan. It is moving towards failure. We need to share with the American people exactly the details, and we must have a census that is trusted by the American people, not the plan that has been proposed by the President.

THE HISPANIC VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, a long time ago, American troops landed in New York and claimed it from Spain. In a proclamation to the island residents, the commander of the U.S. forces, General Nelson A. Miles, declared, "We have not come to make war upon the people of a country that for centuries has been oppressed but, on the contrary, to bring you protection, not only to yourselves but to your property, to promote your prosperity, and to bestow upon you the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of our government."

Taking General Miles at his word, the people of Puerto Rico sought immediately to make the promise of those immunities and blessings a reality. We were disappointed when the Foraker Act of 1900 defined the territorial relationship with the United States, and our frustration continues unabated. We have now been a territory or, as many claim, a colony for 100 years; and to our country's shame, we are still disenfranchised. We are denied that most fundamental right in a democracy, the right to vote.

Throughout the century, applying the trickle-down theory of democracy, Congress has only grudgingly extended democratic rights to the people of Puerto Rico. First we were granted citizenship in 1917 without the right to elect our own governor. Then, 31 years later, in 1948, we were allowed to elect

our own governor, but we were not allowed to exercise our right to self-determination.

I firmly believe that self-determination is one of those unalienable human rights that the Founding Fathers of this democracy held dear. It is not something that 3.8 million American citizens of Puerto Rico should have to earn or demonstrate that we deserve, though if that is the value system of this democracy, we certainly have done both by fighting and dying in this country's service and by enthusiastically and responsibly exercising our right to vote and shape our local government.

What will influence Congress? What will prompt it to act, if it is not, as I would hope, the very rightfulness of Puerto Rican self-determination? The only thing I can figure out is the voters. Voters get every politician's attention. Sadly, it is not the voters of Puerto Rico that I am speaking of, because we are denied the right to vote in presidential elections and we are denied voting representation in Congress.

However, the Hispanic or Latino vote will count. Hispanics are on their way to becoming the largest minority in this country. They represent 34 percent of the population in New Mexico, 25 percent of the population in California, 30 percent of the population in Texas, and 19 percent of the population in Arizona.

Like the U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico, Hispanics are conscientious voters. A bipartisan poll of registered Hispanic voters commissioned by Univision Communications, Inc., revealed that 94 percent of the respondents plan to vote in this year's elections.

Mark Penn, a Democrat and coauthor of the survey, with Mike Deaver, a Republican, thinks that the findings demonstrate the growing importance of Latinos in the American political process. Hispanics, he notes, provide a crucial swing vote in some of the Nation's biggest States.

I am heartened by this survey's findings that 56 percent of Latinos support statehood for Puerto Rico, whereas only 27 percent do not. I am confident that a much larger percentage of Hispanics endorse Puerto Rican self-determination. Puerto Rican self-determination is becoming a telltale issue for Hispanics, revealing a politician's attitude towards the consensus and the political empowerment of the Hispanic electorate. It is a matter of solidarity.

Members of Congress may feel they can continue to dismiss the political aspirations of the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico with impunity, but the Hispanic vote is a growing power to be reckoned with, and the right of the U.S. citizens of Puerto Rico to self-determination is an issue that will come home to roost at the poll booth. Those that oppose the right of Puerto Ricans to self-determination will be perceived as biased or prejudiced against Hispanics.

I am asking that Members support the bill for self-determination in Puer-

to Rico. It is the right thing to do. It is the right thing to do for Republicans, it is the right thing to do for Democrats, it is the right thing to do for Congress, and above all, it is the right thing to do for the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY C. KESSLER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, within these walls we debate and vote on important issues in full public view. We gather before those in the public gallery and those watching across the Nation on television, but we also do so with the spirit of millions of men and women also watching, those who have served this Nation in the Armed Forces.

These brave Americans served us during the days of the Revolutionary War, and are followed through the generation by legions, including those who today are stationed around the globe. They honor our flag of stars and stripes. That flag has changed somewhat since the days of the American Revolution, but the courage and valor of those who serve us is still the standard for the rest of the world.

This afternoon, in the gallery of this Chamber, before this great flag, I welcome the family members of one such courageous American. I ask all Americans to take a few minutes this afternoon and remember the dedicated service of Brigadier General Harry C. Kessler.

Harry Kessler's life and legacy remains important and vibrant today, more than 90 years since his death, and more than 137 years since the bold 18-year-old with a taste for adventure signed up for what would be a proud career of military and national service.

Shortly after enlisting in the 104th Pennsylvania Regiment, Harry Kessler was thrust into the American Civil War. He served as a second lieutenant in his regiment. After service at Camp Lacey, located just outside of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, he was transferred to Washington, D.C. for training. In November of 1861 he served in the Peninsula campaign of Virginia. He served in the battle of Williamsburg, as well as the battles of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines.

In 1862, now as a second lieutenant, Harry Kessler was placed in charge of confederate prisoners who he personally returned to Camp Curtin in Pennsylvania, just outside of Harrisburg. Once there, he helped to provide subsistence to the Pennsylvania troops at the battle of Gettysburg.

In 1863, at the rank of second lieutenant, Harry Kessler resigned from his regiment. In the mid-1870s, Harry Kessler joined his brother Charles in Butte, Montana. In 1876, a number of decisions that would forever change his life were made. He began to purchase

land and he staked mining claims, and he established a newspaper known as the Butte Miner.

Most notably, though, Harry Kessler married Josephine Alden Dillworth, whom he had met on his way to Montana. Harry Kessler was elected Silver Bow county commissioner in 1883, and served for 2 years. He was later elected county treasurer.

But, in 1889, Harry Kessler again felt the strong obligation for national service. He formed the First Montana U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which is now known as the National Guard. That regiment was mustered into service 100 years ago, during the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. It fought in the battles of Manila and Calocan, and Santo Tomas, and San Fernando in the Philippines, among others. The infantry was mustered out of service in 1889, but in praise of his action, Colonel Kessler was brevetted to the rank of brigadier general by President William McKinley.

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My fellow Montanans who are looking in today may not have heard of General Kessler until today, but certainly they know his work. During the formative years of the 1st Montana Regiment, he designed a flag which would later become the State flag of Montana after the regimental insignia was removed. Near the end of his life, he returned home to Philadelphia to help with the lithograph company of Booker and Kessler, the company he founded before leaving for Montana.

On September 12, 1907, General Harry Kessler died and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, survived by his wife and two children.

Mr. Speaker, in less than 2 weeks time there is an important national holiday that needs a renewed perspective. Amid the holiday sales and the barbecues of the Memorial Day weekend, we need to honor the true spirit of those whose lives and dedicated service we are called upon to remember. General Harry Kessler is one of those Americans. I am proud to say that he will be among those honored at a special Memorial Day ceremony paying tribute to Spanish-American War veterans on this 100th anniversary. The ceremony will be held in front of Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall. The Montana Historical Society, located across from my State's Capitol Building in Helena, plans an exhibition of artifacts relating to the life of General Kessler; and the Civil War Museum in Philadelphia is planning an exhibit as well.

We gather here in this Chamber under the proud flag of a proud Nation and we are humbled by the spirits of millions of Americans who, like General Harry Kessler, gave of themselves to build a foundation upon which this great Republic continues to thrive.

I ask all Americans to join me in remembering these courageous spirits on Memorial Day, May 25.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Members are reminded under House rules not to refer to visitors in the galleries.

COLLAPSE OF CYPRUS PEACE TALKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on May 3rd, the new round of peace talks in Cyprus collapsed when the Turkish Cypriots abruptly changed their position in the negotiations and began insisting that two new conditions be met as preconditions to reunification. Led by U.S. Special Envoy to Cyprus Richard Holbrooke, this new attempt to breathe life into the moribund Cypriot peace talks has been scuttled by the Turks before it even had the slightest chance of producing a breakthrough. There is absolutely no doubt who the obstacle to peace is.

I quote from Mr. Holbrooke, "If progress is to be made on Cyprus, genuine progress," Richard Holbrooke said after the talks collapsed, "both sides will have to be willing to engage in a genuine give and take during serious negotiations. But," added Holbrooke, "this is not the current situation. This was especially true in regard to two positions taken by the Turkish side."

Mr. Speaker, the Turkish side is now vowing that there will be no peace negotiations until the United Nations recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and until the Greek Cypriots withdraw their application for membership to the European Union. These new demands, Mr. Speaker, are as ridiculous as they are unacceptable.

After nearly 24 years of failed negotiations, the criteria for a settlement are well known to everyone involved. They have been outlined by the international community a variety of times in a number of U.N. resolutions, and they have been agreed to by the Greek Cypriots. Any settlement to the Cyprus situation must be consistent with the numerous U.N. resolutions. None of these, incidentally, even hint at bestowing an iota of legitimacy on the self-declared Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is, of the 180-plus countries in the world today, recognized only by Turkey. What they do say is that any solution to the Cyprus problem must include a bizonal, bicomunal, sovereign federation with a single federal government and a single international identity. There is widespread support on the Greek Cypriot side for structuring this federal government in accordance with these terms and a new federal constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the administration shares the view of many

of us here in Congress that the key to progress in Cyprus lies not with Rauf Denktash and the Turkish Cypriots, but in Ankara, particularly in light of the linkage by the Turkish side of Cypriot accession to the European Union to peace talks. Washington has been wary of Ankara's response to the European Union's decision not to invite Turkey to apply for membership in the European Union since that decision was made in December. Privately, U.S. policymakers feared that the decision would prompt Turkey to take an even harder line on Cyprus, and they are right. That is what has happened.

Mr. Speaker, I think these developments, coupled with the administration's knowledge that Ankara is calling the shots for the Turkish Cypriots, necessitate a swift change in U.S. policy and diplomacy. While I would like to commend Ambassador Holbrooke for his public rebuke of the Turkish side's new conditions, I believe it is time to stop focusing public and private efforts on the Turkish Cypriots and intensify American efforts to move the peace process forward by putting pressure on Ankara and, more importantly, on the Turkish military.

In forceful and unequivocal terms, the administration should convey to Ankara that there will be direct consequences in U.S.-Turkey relations if Ankara does not prevail upon the Turkish Cypriots to retract the two new conditions and allow the Cyprus peace talks to move forward. I intend to do everything I can as a Member of Congress to push U.S. policy towards Turkey in this direction. I hope the administration will work with me and the many Members of Congress who are exasperated with Turkey's intransigence and disrespect for international law and the will of the international community. The people of Cyprus have waited far, far too long for their freedom, and the U.S. should take the appropriate course of action to help them get it.

INDIA'S DETONATION OF THREE NUCLEAR DEVICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised by all the media hype and the reaction of certain nations around the world, including our own country, concerning India's most recent announcement of detonating three nuclear bombs.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues may recall, India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974. Since then over the years India has pleaded with the five nuclear nations, namely China, France, then the Soviet Union, now Russia, Great Britain, and the United States and with the nations of the world that if the world is serious about the implementation of the 1970 Nonproliferation